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CELLIST GREENHOUSE, JUILLIARD TO PLAY ALL-SCHUBERT CONCERT

Cellist Bernard Greenhouse will join the Juilliard String Quartet in two concerts of chamber music by Franz Schubert on Thursday and Friday evenings, November 2 and 3.

Mr. Greenhouse, a member of the distinguished Beaux Arts Trio, last performed at the Library as a guest artist with the Juilliard String Quartet in the spring of 1977. A former student of Pablo Casals, he is considered one of the major interpreters of music for the violoncello and performs extensively both as a soloist and as a chamber artist. Mr. Greenhouse also serves on the faculties of the Manhattan School of Music and the New York State University in New York.

Mr. Greenhouse will be playing a famous Stradivarius instrument, the "Paganini" violoncello, dated 1707. Members of the Juilliard String Quartet—Robert Mann and Earl Carlyss, violins; Samuel Rhodes, viola; and Joel Krosnick, violoncello—will also perform on Stradivari instruments, donated to the Library by Gertrude Clarke Whittall in 1935-36. These concerts are sponsored by the foundation in the Library of Congress that she endowed.

The programs on November 2-3 will consist of three works by Schubert, as part of this season's commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the composer's death. The works are the Quartettsatz in C minor, D. 703, the Quartet in A minor, D. 804, and the Quintet in C major (Opus posthumous), D. 956.

Both concerts will begin promptly at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St. N.W. (Campbell's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, October 30. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM, and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION READING ROOM OPENED

Newly refurbished facilities for scholars using the Library's motion picture and television collections reopened this week in the Thomas Jefferson Building. The Motion Picture and Television Reading Room, part of the new Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, is located in TJB-1053. The division offices are adjacent to the reading room. Facilities for the use of recorded sound and radio materials will remain in the Library of Congress Building, Room G152.

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1979 AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN SET
Changes from 1978 Noted

The Affirmative Action Office has issued its Equal Employment Opportunity Plan of Affirmative Action for Fiscal Year 1979. This year's plan is essentially the same as that for fiscal year 1978 (which appeared as an appendix to the September 20, 1977, issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* on pp. 679-690), except for changes in two areas.

A section has been added to Article III of the plan, "Affirmative Action Recruitment and Selection," to read: "An EEO representative will be appointed as an observer on selective rating panels as a non-voting participant. Where applicable, this provision of the Affirmative Action Plan is in addition to Section 9B of Article 18 of the AFSCME (locals 2910 and 2477) contracts and in no way intended to change or modify the specific terms and provisions of Section 9B of Article 18 (Equal Opportunity Office)."

A section has also been added to Appendix A, "Procedures for Training, Appraisal and Promotion (TAP) Program," under Article A, "Postings, Eligibility, and Application," to read as follows:

> Employees will be permitted to compete only for positions posted at their existing grade level or higher except employees in positions with no promotion plan or at the highest grade of their promotion plan may apply and will be considered for TAP positions posted at a grade lower which includes a promotion plan that progresses to a grade higher than the employee's existing grade. For example, an employee in a GS-7 position (which has no promotion plan to GS-8 or higher) *may* compete for a TAP position posted at a lower grade *but which has a promotion plan to GS-8 or higher;* that employee could not compete for a TAP position posted at a lower grade which had no promotion plan up to GS-8 or higher.

Staff members may consult complete copies of the Affirmative Action Plan for Fiscal Year 1979 in their divisional or departmental offices.

JILL PATON WALSH TO OFFER 1978 CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK LECTURE

Award-winning author Jill Paton Walsh who writes for children "out of mad ambition having learned that they are the hardest audience for a writer to address," will deliver a lecture in the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. on November 13. Cosponsored by the Library's Center for the Book and Children's Literature Center, the lecture is being held in observance of National Children's Book Week 1978. No tickets are required and the public is invited at attend.

Jill Paton Walsh claims she "began to write for children for entirely wrong reasons." As a teacher she felt she "knew children's likes and dislikes pretty well, and I thought they would be an easy audience. In mitigation of such errors I can only plead that I realized my mistake early, and have tried to learn better with all possible speed. . . . Even in the chaotic circumstances of my first few books, however, I began to perceive that the central mystery of literature is plot, that children and the

unsophisticated are right to be hooked on it, and that the contempt in which, following famous remarks of E. M. Forster, I had been taught to hold it was very like taking car rides while despising engines. . . . I write for children now out of mad ambition having learned that they are the hardest audience for a writer to address."

Jill Paton Walsh's first book, published in 1966, was *Hengest's Tale. The Dolphin Crossing* (with Kevin Crossley-Holland) and *Wordhoard: Anglo Saxon Stories* followed in 1969. *Fireweed* was published that same year and won the Book World Children's Spring Book Festival award in 1970. It was also named to the Horn Book Honor List and the ALA Notable Book list. Other award-winning titles are *The Emperor's Winding Sheet* (1974 Literary Whitbread award) and *The Unleaving* (1976 Boston Globe-Horn Book Award). She has also written *Farewell Great King* (1972) and *Goldengrove* (1972). Her latest book is *A Chance Child.*

Mrs. Paton Walsh is fluent in French, "adequate" in Latin, and can read Old English, Icelandic, Italian, and Greek. She is a regular reviewer for *The Times* and *Times Literary Supplement.* This past summer, with John Rowe Townsend, she taught a course on modern British fiction for young people at The Simmons College Center for the Study of Children's Literature in Boston, Mass.

This talk continues a series of annual Children's Book Week lectures at the Library of Congress. Mrs. Paton Walsh's lecture will be published in the April 1979 *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* and then cumulated with nine other Children's Book Week Lectures into a separate volume to be published by the Library at a later date. Other lecturers whose talks will be included are P. L. Travers, Maurice Sendak (with Virginia Haviland), Joan Aiken, Erik Haugaard, Ivan Southall, Ursula Le Guin, Virginia Hamilton, John Rowe Townsend, and Eleanor Cameron.

CONCERT BY CELLIST AND PIANIST MARKS "MEXICO TODAY" SYMPOSIUM

Cellist Gilberto Munguia and pianist Jose Leal will present a recital in the Coolidge Auditorium on Wednesday evening, November 1. This concert, part of the national "Mexico Today" Symposium, will be sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation.

Gilberto Munguia was born in Texas into a musically talented Mexican family. He holds a master of music degree from Yale University and has performed here and abroad since his European debut in 1972. In 1973, Mr. Munguia served as artistic director of the West End Tea Concerts in New York City, presenting young artists in recital. He now lives in California, where he performs as a soloist and works as the artistic director of the Chamber Soloists of San Francisco, whose first season will begin this February. Mr. Munguia also teaches, both privately and at Dominican College in San Rafael.

Gilberto Munguia

Pianist Jose Leal is a Brazilian-born resident of Amsterdam who performs throughout Europe as

both solo and chamber artist. In addition, he produces a weekly radio program of music performed by himself and others, which is broadcast in Rio de Janeiro.

On November 1, Gilberto Munguia and Jose Leal will perform several works by Mexican composers, including the Sonatina (1924) by Carlos Chavez and Three Preludes (1930) and the Sonata for cello and piano (1922) by Manuel Maria Ponce. The program will also include the Sonata Op. 5, No. 2 by Ludwig van Beethoven and an instrumental aria by Henry Purcell.

The concert will begin at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

HARD-TO-FILL VACANCY ANNOUNCED

A vacancy in the Preliminary Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division may prove hard to fill because of an anticipated lack of qualified applicants who must meet the minimum qualifications under Posting 6122, stated below. Applications are invited, therefore, from all persons both inside and outside the Library of Congress who may have an interest in the position of library technician (preliminary cataloger) and who feel that they are qualified. Although the entrance grade is either GS-5 ($10,507-$13,657) or GS-6 ($11,712-$15,222), the position is in a career ladder promotion plan to GS-8.

The announcement of the vacancy states the minimum required qualifications, which must be met by November 20, as follows:

> Good communication skills in English, sufficient to read, understand, and discuss complex rules and procedures; ability to adapt quickly and to work under pressure to meet strict deadlines; ability to type accurately using standard keyboard with a net speed of 25 words per minute as demonstrated by a typing test (LC employees who are not currently in a position requiring typing at 25 wpm and all other applicants who have not been certified for the required typing speed within the past year must pass the LC or another certified typing test); physical stamina to handle books and for standing and bending.

The educational requirement is a bachelor's degree for the GS-5, and a bachelor's degree plus six months experience in a research library at the GS-5 level in the Federal service or at a comparable level of difficulty outside the Federal service for entry at the GS-6 level.

Also required is a reading knowledge of Persian and of one additional modern foreign language—either in Chinese, Indonesian, or Korean, or in one of these language areas: African, Arabic-alphabet, Hebraic, or Western European languages—including ability to romanize and type, as applicable. The Preliminary Cataloging Section, however, does not catalog materials in other South Asian languages, or in Afrikaans, Albanian, Dutch, German, Hungarian, Italian, in any of the Scandinavian languages, in Slavic languages, or in Balto-Slavic languages.

Briefly stated, the incumbent learns and applies a complex body of cataloging rules and procedural guidelines, organizing bibliographical data and recording it accurately and quickly (1) in searching manually in the Official Catalog, Process Information File and/or via CRT terminal in the MARC Data Base, or in related manual or machine-readable files, to determine a work's exact bibliographic relationship to the Library's collections; (2) in writing appropriate reports of the results of such searches; (3) in recommending the appropriate choice and form of entry for new works; and (4) in preparing preliminary entries, manual or on-line via CRT terminal, for new works and editions selected for retention for the collections.

Employees of the Library of Congress may apply through usual application procedures. Interested persons not on the Library of Congress staff may make application by mailing a completed Personal Qualifications Statement, Standard Form 171 (available from any Government agency), to the Recruitment and Placement Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. All applications, which become the property of the Library of Congress, must be received within 30 calendar days of the date of this issue of the *Information Bulletin.*

WRITERS McPHERSON AND O'BRIEN TO READ IN NOVEMBER 6 PROGRAM

James Alan McPherson and Tim O'Brien will read from their fiction in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on Monday, November 6. The audience will have the opportunity to meet the authors following the reading. The program, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, will begin promptly at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

James Alan McPherson was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1943. He attended Morris Brown College

and graduated in 1965 after spending his junior year at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Md. He entered the Harvard Law School in 1965 and graduated in 1968. He then enrolled at the University of Iowa and received the M.F.A. degree in 1971. Mr. McPherson has worked at a variety of jobs, including dining car waiter, janitor, electrician, postal clerk, newspaper reporter, and teacher. He has taught at the University of Iowa, the University of California at Santa Cruz, and Morgan State University, and is now an associate professor of English at the University of Virginia. His fiction and journalism have appeared in a number of magazines, including *Atlantic Monthly, Reader's Digest, Playboy,* and *The New York Times Magazine.* He is the author of *Hue and Cry: Short Stories* and *Elbow Room: Stories.*

Tim O'Brien grew up in Minnesota and attended Macalester College and Harvard University. He also served as a foot soldier in Vietnam. His books are *If I Die in a Combat Zone, Northern Lights,* and *Going after Cacciato.* His short fiction has appeared in *Esquire, Shenandoah, Redbook, Denver Quarterly, The Massachusetts Review, Ploughshares, Best American Short Stories,* and *O. Henry Prize Stories,* 1976 and 1978.

VETERANS DAY HOURS ANNOUNCED

The observance of Veterans Day falls this year on Saturday, November 11. Accordingly, the Library will maintain holiday hours on Friday, November 10, and Saturday, November 11. On both days, the Congressional Reading Room, Law Library Reading Room, Local History and Genealogy Room, Main Reading Room, Microform Reading Room, National Union Catalog, Newspaper and Current Periodical Room, Science Reading Room, European Room, Thomas Jefferson Reading Room North, and study facilities will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All other Library offices will be closed. Exhibition halls in the Library of Congress Building will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on both Friday and Saturday. Normal Sunday hours will be maintained on November 12.

EARL BRAWNER WINS FEDERAL AWARD

Earl I. Brawner, braille production assistant at the Library of Congress, was honored as an Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee at ceremonies in Washington, D.C., on October 5. Each year this award is presented to 10 Federal employees for "exceptional service in spite of severely limiting physical factors."

"The significance of this award for me is not personal recognition," says Mr. Brawner. "It demonstrates that deaf-blind people can perform jobs competently and efficiently."

Mr. Brawner's 13-year career with the Library of Congress has been spent helping to produce braille books and magazines at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH). He reviews newly brailled materials to insure adherence to specifications, and he operates

Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer (far left) joined other friends and colleagues on Thursday, October 5, to congratulate Mr. Brawner (second from left) on receiving his award from Alan K. Campbell, chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission. Looking on is Ersa H. Poston, Commissioner, Civil Service Commission.

braille book-binding equipment and a thermoforming machine that makes copies of braille pages.

Mr. Brawner lost his voice, sight, and hearing at age 12 and partially regained his speech shortly thereafter. He was named Outstanding Student at the Overlea School for the Blind and attended Gallaudet College for courses in education, sign language, and karate.

To help develop communication devices for the deaf-blind, Mr. Brawner has worked closely with the Cybernetics Research Institute in Washington, D.C., on projects such as the Deblicom Code. This development enables deaf-blind persons to communicate with each other by telephone and to produce items in braille. Mr. Brawner has tested units of this type for practical use and has given demonstrations at workshops and conferences. His efforts in this field have helped other deaf-blind persons increase their independence.

Mr. Brawner has represented NLS/BPH at several meetings across the country and has participated at conferences on employment of deaf-blind persons.

NEW MEMBERS NAMED TO WOMEN'S PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seven new members have been selected to serve on the Women's Program Advisory Committee for two-year terms expiring September 30, 1980. The new members and the departments from which they were selected are Reynolds Atkins, Office of The Librarian; L. Charles Fitzgerald, Office of the Associate Librarian for Management; Joyce Garber, Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs; Josephine Hawkins, Copyright Office; Esther Hill, Processing Services; Paul Jones, Law Library; and Jane Staenberg, Congressional Research Service.

Staff members in current terms who shall continue to serve on the committee through September 30, 1979, are Karl Bloom, Processing Services; Richard Greenfield, Law Library; Karen Keesling, Congressional Research Service; Catherine Morales, Office of the Associate Librarian for Management; Annette Nebel, Office of The Librarian; Marybeth Peters, Copyright Office; Karen Renninger, Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs; and Janet Terner and Mary Margaret Wolfskill, both of Research Services.

In addition, AFSCME Locals 2910 and 2477 will soon name members to the committee.

The Women's Program Advisory Committee advises and assists the women's program coordinator in such activities as maintaining information on day care facilities; organizing bulletin boards to publicize information about courses, organizations, and special events; planning and arranging for programs of speakers; compiling statistics; and communicating information about the program.

STAFF NEWS

NLS/BPH Assistant Chief Named

Mary Berghaus Levering has been named assistant chief for network development, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, effective October 10.

Mrs. Levering joined the Library of Congress 11 years ago as a special recruit in the Library's program for outstanding library school graduates, and for eight years held positions of increasing responsibility within the Office of the Assistant Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations in the Processing Department. She assisted in planning and administering the Library's broad acquisitions programs, and made major contributions to development of NPAC—the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. This imaginative program involved creation of innovative "shared cataloging" arrangements with a network of about 25 foreign national libraries and national bibliographies and more than 100 major research libraries across

the United States. During this period, NPAC's budget grew from $300,000 to more than $10 million. Mrs. Levering also served as liaison to a 1973-1974 Congressional committee that studied NPAC.

Since 1975, Mrs. Levering has been an assistant coordinator of review in the Congressional Research Service (CRS). This work involved evaluation and clearance of research material prepared for members of Congress. She also coordinated development and system design of an on-line minicomputer program to monitor Congressional inquiries and produce statistical data for CRS management.

Mrs. Levering taught elementary and junior high school for six years in Kingston, Mass., and Vancouver, Wash. She graduated maxima cum laude with a bachelor of arts degree from Portland University in 1965. She received the Catholic Library Association national scholarship in 1966, the master of library science degree with honors in 1966 from the University of Washington, and the degree of juris doctor from Georgetown University Law Center in 1977. In law school, she was a staff writer and editor on *Law and Policy in International Business* from 1975 to 1977. She is a member of the District of Columbia and Federal Bar Associations and the American Library Association.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Melinda Collis, editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS Ed, 5939; Sharon Currens, inquiries recorder trainee, GS-7, CRS ARS, 5846; Marie Durkin, deposit recorder, GS-5, Cop Acq & Proc, 5831; Richard Fulling, microphotographer trainee, GT-3, Photodup, OP 5-100; Dennis Hawkes, library technician, GS-4, Preserv, 5925; Ivan Proctor, library aid, GS-3, E&G, PR-102; George Strauch, deck attendant (trainee), GS-3, Ser, OP RS-101; Marilyn Tedeschi, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cop, 5776.

Temporary Appointments: Mark Edwards, clerk messenger, GS-2, Desc Cat, NP; Adrienne VanField, library aid, GT-1, Photodup, NP; Susan Wallace, library aid, GS-1, Rare Bk, NP.

Temporary Reappointment: Marva Neblett, clerk-typist, GS-4, ASO, NP.

Promotions: Marian Abbott, to editor, New Serial Titles, GS-13, Ser Rec, 5903; Willie Adams, Ord, to examining and processing technician, GS-6, Cop Lic, 5855; Levon Avdoyan, Share Cat, to copyright examiner, GS-9, Cop Exam, 5817; Daniel Broderick, CS, to trainee searcher-filer (editor), GS-5, Cat Publ, 5814; Stephanie Farrior, CRS E, to copyright examiner, GS-9, Cop Exam, 5817; Nancy Fern, Loan, to law librarian, GS-9, CRS A, 5839; Jesse Golphin, Jr., M/B/RS, to copyright examiner, GS-7, Cop Exam, 5817; Sara Hatfield, GRR, to copyright examiner, GS-9, Cop Exam, 5817; Nan McFerren-Reans, Trng, to inquiries recorder trainee, GS-7, CRS ARS, 5846; Cynthia Makowski, to subject orders specialist, GS-7, CDS, 6031; Joyce Miller, Sci, to information specialist, GS-7, Inf, 5958; Rochelle Negusu, Col Mgmt, to data entry operator, GS-4, CRS D, 6013; Anthony Padua, to team leader for book service, GS-8, Col Mgmt, 5991; Franklin Reese, to subscription order librarian, GS-9, Ord, 5859; Gary Reynolds, to library technician, GS-5, Ser, 5880; Sylvan Rienks, to work leader, control room, GS-5, Col Mgmt, 6016; Charles Sutton, to shift supervisor, GS-9, CDS, 6020; Futine Triantafillos, to senior purchasing clerk, GS-5, Photodup, 5966.

Transfers: John Gould, Ord, to trainee searcher-filer (editor), GS-5, Cat Publ, 5814; Susan Harley, Cop Exam, to secretary to chief, GS-5, Cop Rec Mgmt, 5897; James Johns, Cop Rec Mgmt, to trainee searcher-filer (editor), GS-5, Cat Publ, 5814; Sime Letina, LL AB, to trainee searcher-filer (editor), GS-5, Cat Publ, 5814; Kevin Maricle, Cop Exam, to attorney, GS-11, Cop Reg, 5867; Nicholas Roberts, Ov Op, to copyright examiner, GS-9, Cop Exam, 5817.

Resignations: Donald Flanders, Bldgs; Patrick Hunt, CRS E; Sharon Massie, ASO; Karen Smith, NLS/BPH; Janice Williams, Cat Publ.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

On August 25 **Richard Evensen,** program analyst at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH), spoke to administrators of 42 of the 44 public library systems in the state of Minnesota. In the first of two speaking slots, Mr. Evensen gave an overview of the national program of library service for eligible blind and physically handicapped persons. His talk covered the programs's history including changes and improvements in equipment and formats used; the expansion of the user population and its present size and character; the current program elements—recorded and braille books and magazines, informational publications and brochures, the microfiche catalog of reading materials, and other support services for the nationwide cooperative library network; and the organization and functions of NLS/BPH. In his second talk Mr. Evensen discussed international cooperation, the ALA-drafted standards of library service for the network of libraries, and the many current technological studies and program improvements under way. The day-long informational workshop, held at the Hennepin-Southdale Area Library in Edina, was organized and coordinated by the Minnesota Office of Public Libraries

and Interlibrary Cooperation (OPLIC), William Asp, director. Personnel from state and local library systems and organizations made presentations on their specific programs, including the Minnesota Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in Faribault, Myrna Wright, regional librarian. This network library became part of the state library system under OPLIC last April, and the informational workshop was designed specifically to make all library systems personnel aware of the Library of Congress reading program. Similar meetings designed for all library personnel are being held at eight different sites in September and October, led by OPLIC and Minnesota Library personnel. Mr. Evensen's remarks will be heard at these meetings via videotape.

David Kresh, reference specialist, Main Reading Room Section, General Reading Rooms Division, was one of a group of poets who read their work at the Washington Project for the Arts on October 9. His poems have appeared in recent issues of *Windless Orchard, Silver Vain, Blue Unicorn, The Spirit That Moves Us,* and *Cimarron Review.* Others are scheduled for publication in *Chariton Review, Slackwater Review, Pembroke Magazine, Texas Quarterly, Wind, Rocky Mountain Review, Webster Review, Blue Unicorn, The Stone, Some, The Small Pond Magazine, Wittenberg Review, Four Zoas Journal, Southern Poetry Review, Stardancer, St. Andrews Review, Phoebe,* and *Kansas Quarterly.*

Vittorfranco S. Pisano, a senior legal specialist in the European Law Division, is currently teaching for the second time a course on "Eurocommunism: Concept and Trends" at the Georgetown University School for Summer and Continuing Education. He also has written an article entitled "How Italoreds Wield the Blue Pencil," published in the September issue of *New America.*

Dana J. Pratt, publishing officer, gave the keynote address to the eighth graduating class of the Publication Specialist Program at George Washington University on September 22. Mr. Pratt described how he entered the field of publishing and the obligation of the publisher to preserve the language. He defined publishing as the joining of "thought and action."

Registration of copyrights was viewed as a consumer service by the Society of Consumer Affairs Professionals in Business at their Fifth Annual National Consumer Affairs Exchange held October 4-6 in Washington, D.C. About 20 exhibits displayed various products and services available from the public and private sectors. The Copyright Office booth was staffed by information specialists from the Public Office of the Information and Publications Section, Information and Reference Division: **Frank Evina** and **Macdonald Leach** on Wednesday; **Marie Fleming** and **Pat A. Williams** on Thursday; and **Bruce Clear** and **David Cooper** on Friday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Prints and Photographs Division was pleased by a recent monetary contribution to the **Milton Kaplan Fund** by Mr. Kaplan, himself. The purpose of this fund, established by Mr. Kaplan upon his retirement in 1974, is the acquisition of 18th- and 19th-century prints relating to things American, and it is hoped Mr. Kaplan's continued support is a measure of his belief in the division's activities in an area of importance to him and to the Library's work.

Nancy McAleer and **Paul Johnson** were united as husband and wife on August 12 in Arlington, Va. She is a senior examiner in the Performing Arts Section, Examining Division, and he is employed as a radio and television producer at the Smithsonian Institution. The couple lives in Arlington.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series. Vol. 30, Part 1, No. 2: *Books and Pamphlets.* July-December 1976. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at $10 a year, domestic, and $12.50 a year, foreign, for this part of the catalog (LC 3.6/5:30/1, No. 2). The complete *Catalog of Copyright Entries* (all parts) sells for $75 a year, domestic, and $93.75 a year, foreign.

Federal Library Committee Newsletter. No. 106. September 1978. (13 p.) Free upon request to the Federal Library Committee, Library of Congress, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20540.

LC Classification Outline. ISBN 0-8444-0255-9. Fourth ed. Washington, D.C., 1978. Prepared by the Subject Cataloging Division, Processing Services. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, for $1 for single copies, $4 for five copies, $6 for 10 copies, $10 for 20 copies, and $1.25 for each five copies thereafter; postage is included. Subscribers to the card service may charge purchases to their accounts; payment must accompany all other orders.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. ISSN 0027-0288. Vol. 69, No. 9. September 1978. (pp. 775-848) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents for $1.50 for single monthly issues, except June and December for $2.45, or $21.90 a year, domestic, and $27.40, foreign (LC 30.9:69/9).

News. ISSN 0160-9211. Vol. 9, No. 5. September-October 1978. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Update. ISSN 0160-9203. Vol. 2, No. 1. September-October 1978. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Frase Named ANSC Z39 Executive Director

The Council of National Library Associations (CNLA) has named economist and administrator Robert W. Frase executive director of the American National Standards Committee Z39, Library and Information Science and Related Publishing Practices. CNLA, which serves as the Z39 Secretariat, also conducted elections of Z39 officers recently (see the LC *Information Bulletin* of October 6, p. 617).

Mr. Frase, from 1975 until this year assistant executive director and economist for the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, is a graduate of both the University of Wisconsin and Harvard University. A former Guggenheim Fellow, he has also worked for the American Library Association, the Association of American Publishers, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and several Federal agencies.

On October 2, the American National Standards Committee Z39 officially opened its new headquarters at the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234. The telephone number is (301) 921-3402.

ALA Midwinter Exhibits Announced

Exhibits at the Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association will be located in the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., and will be open on January 8-11, 1979. All librarians in the Washington, D.C. area, whether attending the conference or not, are invited to visit the exhibits, as are all library employees, including those of the Library of Congress. Free entry may be obtained by writing for an exhibit visitor's registration to Conference Manager, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611. All inquiries should contain a self-addressed stamped envelope, should be mailed by December 15, and should specify the number of free admissions required. Exhibits will be open from 4 to 7 p.m. on Monday, January 8; 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 9-10; and 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday, January 11. There will be over 145 booths housing 100 companies whose products or services include publishing, book wholesaling, cataloging services, information retrieval, microfilms, library furniture, and library security systems.

SLA Picture Group Tour Offered

The Picture Group of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Special Libraries Association will tour the photographic collections of the National Education Association, 1201 16th St.,N.W., at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, November 2. Joseph DiDio, chief of the NEA Photographic Section, will describe and illustrate the substantial collection of high-quality images; the collection concentrates on, but is not limited to educational subjects and is available for all non-advertising purposes. Group size for this tour is limited to the first 25 persons who respond by telephone to Barbara Gallagher on 872-4512.

Members of the Picture Group were the guests of the Art Libraries Society of North America at an informative discussion and tour of the National Collection of Fine Arts/National Portrait Gallery research facilities on August 30. William B. Walker, NCFA/NPG librarian (pictured above), described the library's collections, including books, journals, pamphlets, exhibition catalogs, gallery announcements, clippings, posters, and microforms. Other resources described were the Archives of American Art, Index of American Paintings Executed Before 1914, Cumu-

lative Index of Pre-1877 American Exhibition Catalogs, Slide and Photograph Archive, and Catalog of American Portraits. The group also heard a discussion of the Smithsonian Institution SELGEM system of information management; a publication giving a brief description of this and other technical aspects of the control of the collections is available from the Slide and Photograph Archive, NCFA, Room 331, Washington, D.C. 20560.

The Picture Group is open to picture librarians, archivists, researchers, and all others working with visual materials. Persons who would like to have their names added to the group's mailing list should write to Lucinda Keister, Membership Chairman, SLA-DC Picture Group, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

LC Data Base Demonstrated at Seventh Northern Libraries Colloquy

This year's Northern Libraries Colloquy took place in Paris on September 19-23. Held at the prestigious Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S.) under the chairmanship of Jean Malaurie, director of the Centre d'Etudes Arctiques, with Georges Le Rider, chief administrator of the Bibliothèque Nationale as honorary chairman, the meeting was characterized by wide representation both geographically and in terms of professional interests. In addition to delegates from France, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, and Switzerland, some 30 representatives of the United States and Canada were present, making the total number of participants about 100, the largest so far for the colloquy.

Included were librarians and archivists as well as curators of museum collections, research scientists, filmmakers, and users of information from the academic, professional, and artistic communities. All of these interests were represented in the program, which was designed to convey a broad understanding of the problems of the Arctic and its people and to highlight the various means by which northern populations can be served and northern research promoted. A whole day was devoted to the showing of Arctic films.

During the colloquy, the Library of Congress Cold Regions data base was, for the first time, publicly demonstrated on-line, using the C.N.R.S's established line of communication with the System Development Corp. (SDC) in Santa Monica, Calif. Available on a trial basis through SDC's ORBIT system, the data base was successfully queried by Nancy Dumont, librarian at the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. The complete file, comprising some 59,000 records of the *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology* and the *Antarctic Bibliography*, will be available in the near future to users of the ORBIT system. A more general and extensive file, the PASCAL data base of the C.N.R.S., was also demonstrated on-line.

The Northern Libraries Colloquy continues to retain its character of an informal group held together by common interests and shaped, in part, by the location and outlook of those who host its biennial meetings. The next meeting is scheduled to convene in May or June 1980 in Edmonton, Alberta, and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, with Mrs. G. A. Cooke of the Boreal Institute of Northern Studies and Garth Graham of the Yukon Department of Information Resources serving as co-hosts. [*Geza Thuronyi*]

Spanish-language MARC Format Available

MARCAL: Manual de Automatización de las Reglas Catalográficas para América Latina. (*Manuales del bibliotecario,* No. 9. ISSN-0078-6381) is available at $4 a copy from the Sales and Promotions Unit, Department of Publications, Organization of American States, 17th St. and Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Prepared by Stephen S. A. Faunce and Maria Casas de Faunce, *MARCAL* is a new translation into Spanish of the Library of Congress MARC formats for books and serials. The 131-page publication is a milestone in the activities of the OAS Library Development Program in its efforts to build cataloging support systems in Latin America. The newly established, OAS-sponsored Centro Interamericana para la Transferencia de la Información Bibliográfica Automatizada of the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico City, will be responsible not only for updating this format but producing other formats and providing technical assistance and training in automated systems in Latin America.

Annual Archives Conference Held

"The Law and American Society: New Historical Perspectives and Resources" was the subject of the 18th Annual National Archives Conference held on September 21-22 at the National Archives building. Attending the conference were representatives from universities and government agencies and private researchers.

The opening address was given by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who proposed a series of studies on

the three branches of the Federal Government for the 1987 Bicentennial of the adoption of the Constitution. The Judicial Conference of the United States has authorized him to appoint a special commission to prepare for the Bicentennial observance.

Topics discussed in panel sessions included legal biography, the law and American women, privacy and the public's right to know, the law and natural resources, and the law and black protests in the 20th century. Papers were also presented on resources available for the study of legal history in the National Archives and in state archives.

At the closing session Stanley N. Katz of Princeton University summarized the present status of legal studies and commented on the future of American legal history. [*Paul T. Heffron*]

APPENDIX

AACR 2: BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

On March 29, 1974, delegates of the national library associations and national libraries of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States met at the headquarters of the American Library Association in Chicago, Ill. The object of this Tripartite Meeting—to complete the planning of a project to prepare the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*—was a direct result of several significant developments affecting bibliographic control of library materials that have occurred since the AACR was published in 1967. First, sudden progress toward the formulation of international standards for the description of monographs, serials, and other media had been realized. This development clearly indicated the need to redraft the AACR provisions for bibliographic description so that the code would keep abreast of the effort to promote the international exchange of bibliographic data. Second, after the adoption of AACR 1, there occurred a proliferation of cataloging rules for nonbook materials, reflecting dissatisfaction with the rules in both their coverage and treatment of these forms. It had become apparent that only a wholesale revision of AACR rules for nonprint media could provide the standardization that was lacking in this area. Third, there had been considerable success in reconciling points of divergence between the separate North American and British Texts of AACR, leading to the prospect that the two versions might in fact be unified, and it began to seem likely that a single text of the AACR would contribute much to the development of a truly international cataloging code. Also, the scores of amendments that had been issued to change rules or clarify their meaning had mounted to the point where catalogers' copies of the AACR were seriously out of date if they were not bulging with tip-ins; the cumulative effect of piecemeal revision convinced many that the time had come for a systematic overhaul of the code. Finally, in this country the Library of Congress' announced intention to abandon the policy of superimposition also contributed to the momentum behind the decision to produce the second edition.

It was, therefore, not the purpose of the 1974 Tripartite Meeting to decide whether to undertake a revision of the AACR, but rather to define the objectives and establish procedures for achieving such a revision. Toward this end, those present drafted a Memorandum of Agreement to govern the preparation of the second edition, naming five bodies as its authors: the American Library Association, the British Library, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, the (British) Library Association, and the Library of Congress.

The memorandum enumerated the aims of the revision as follows:

(1) the reconciliation in a single text of the present British and North American Texts;

(2) the incorporation in the single text of all amendments and changes agreed to and implemented since 1967;

(3) the consideration for inclusion of all work currently in process and all proposals for amendments by the authors and by national committees of other countries that use English versions of the AACR (to be submitted by a stipulated date); and

(4) provision for international interests in the AACR and for its use in other countries than those in North America and the United Kingdom.

The agreement established a Joint Steering Committee for revision of AACR (JCS). This body consisted of one voting and one non-voting representative of each author organization. Its responsibilities were to appoint two editors, determine questions of policy for the editors, consider all proposals, ensure adequate communication among all persons and bodies concerned with the revision, assess the rules framed by the editors, and present the revised text for publication. Thus, the ultimate authority for the production and content of the second edition rested with the Joint Steering Committee.

The memorandum stipulated a two-year timetable for the project: commencement of editorial work on January 1, 1975, and publication of AACR 2 in 1977. This rather tight schedule later had to be adjusted to accommodate an unanticipated development, the Draft Review Program (see below). Nevertheless, the final text was delivered to the publishers in early 1978 and is expected to be issued in November 1978 in both clothbound and paperback editions.

To guide the author organizations in originating revision proposals, the Joint Steering Committee announced in January 1975 certain underlying

principles to be followed:

(1) AACR 2 should maintain general conformity with the Paris Principles as manifest in the 1967 rules.

(2) AACR 2 should take particular account of developments in the machine processing of bibliographic records.

(3) AACR 2 should conform with the ISBD(M) as a basis for the bibliographic description of monographs and should adhere to the principles of standardization in the bibliographic description of all categories of materials.

(4) In AACR 2 the treatment of nonbook materials should be determined primarily from a consideration of three sets of published cataloging rules—those of the Canadian Library Association, the Library Association, and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology—as well as a consideration of the ALA/LC revision of Chapter 12.

Within this framework the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD) established an ad hoc Catalog Code Revision Committee (CCRC) and vested in it ALA's authority for proposing and approving modifications of the AACR until the second edition is published. CCRC included 11 voting members selected to achieve representation of various types of libraries as well as differing kinds of cataloging expertise.

In addition, extensive efforts were made to involve and inform other persons and groups that might be affected by the code revision project. All ALA divisions and roundtables were invited to designate representatives to the committee. The RTSD sectional executive committees were asked to identify groups that ought to follow CCRC's activities, and one—the Serials Section—set up a special AACR Revision Study Committee. CCRC also established regular liaison with the Interdivisional Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI), which agreed to review all revision proposals to determine their impact on the MARC formats. At the same time, the RTSD Filing Committee showed interest in advising the committee on matters related to the organization of catalog records in both machine and manual contexts. The entire membership of the Descriptive Cataloging Committee participated in CCRC's work. Outside ALA, nearly 30 organizations with an identifiable interest in the bibliographic control of library materials were asked to designate representatives to the committee; those preferring not to do so still had the option of receiving CCRC's documentation for information and comment. Finally, to maintain communications with the profession at large, CCRC regularly prepared summaries of its minutes for publication in *Library Resources & Technical Services* and through press releases advised library-oriented periodicals of its major activities and concerns. To encourage further participation by American librarians in the code revision project, the committee twice held open hearings during ALA Midwinter and Annual Meetings, thereby providing a forum for those attending the conferences to voice suggestions for improvement of the AACR.

In the other two participating countries, code revision was also supported by national committees which solicited proposals for revision and forwarded those which they endorsed to the Joint Steering Committee. In the United Kingdom, a joint Library Association/British Library Committee on Revision of AACR performed these functions, maintaining close relationship with concerned parties. At the same time, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing expressed the interests of L'Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation, the Canadian Library Association, and the National Library of Canada. The latter involved several other bodies throughout the project to obtain assistance in formulating its positions.

After a draft of the entire text of the second edition was produced, as a further extension of its interest in widespread participation in the development of AACR 2, the Catalog Code Revision Committee advocated a program to involve in a review of the semifinal draft groups that had already assisted the revision. The Joint Steering Committee agreed with this approach and approved a Draft Review Program, with the understanding that reviewers would concentrate on matters relating to the comprehensiveness and adequacy with which the agreed principles and policies set out had been implemented. The library-related organizations in the United States and the ALA units concerned were contacted, and the Draft Review Program moved to a conclusion by summer 1977. An effort to obtain additional reaction to the semifinal draft was exerted also in Canada and the United Kingdom with widespread dissemination of the entire text as a result. In addition, under the auspices of the IFLA International Office for UBC, representative interest groups and organizations outside the nations for which the authors held responsibility were included in the Draft Review Program.

The Joint Steering Committee met in August 1977 at the Library of Congress to make final decisions relating to all recommendations, including more than

1,000 pages of comments which were compiled as a result of the Draft Review Program. The editors then spent the remaining months of the year producing printer's copy based on the Joint Steering Committee's final decisions.

These introductory remarks should provide a general orientation to the objectives of the code revision project and to the operational framework within which the second edition was produced. By way of summary, two points need reiteration. First, the publicly announced objectives that guided the revision effort were broad in scope. It was never intended to produce a mere conflation of British and North American Texts together with their amendments. From the outset it was expected that AACR 2 would improve any unsatisfactory provisions, take into account the requirements of automated processing of catalog data, and make changes necessary to promote international cooperation in generating and exchanging bibliographic information. Second, the procedures for determining the content of the second edition were democratic in practice. In the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, efforts were made to obtain comments, criticism, and recommendations for improvements from as many individuals and organized groups as possible. Given the opportunity to provide input, they made many valuable contributions to the policy and practice prescribed by AACR 2. Decisions were also democratically made: although AACR 2, even more than the 1967 version, is the result of give and take, the majority view prevailed when in fact a point could not be resolved through negotiation or compromise.

CONTENTS, STYLE, AND ORGANIZATION OF AACR 2

In AACR 2, Part I consists of 13 chapters devoted to bibliographic description: a general chapter (1) containing broad provisions that apply to more than one type of material, followed by chapters for books (2), cartographic materials (3) manuscripts (4), music (5), sound recordings (6), motion pictures and videorecordings (7), graphic materials (8), machine-readable data files (9), three-dimensional artefacts and realia (10), microforms (11), serials (12), and finally a chapter dealing with analysis of the parts of works (13). Each of these chapters, including the one for books (printed monographs), must be used in conjunction with the general chapter, for they usually contain only those provisions that are additions or exceptions to the general chapter. Special rules for braille items and for early printed books, including incunabula, are incorporated into the chapter on books (2). Part II contains the chapters that relate to choice of main and added entries (21), personal name headings (22), geographic name headings (23), corporate name headings (24), uniform titles (25), and cross references (26). The rules for choice of main and added entries apply to all materials, without exception. There is, moreover, a sharp distinction between the contents of Parts I and II: Part I contains no provisions for main or added entries and Part II contains no provisions for bibliographic description. Appendixes cover the following topics: capitalization, abbreviations, numerals, and a glossary. (All provisions for punctuation are included in the various chapters for description and headings.) Completing the volume is a very full index that includes a wide range of terms under which a cataloger might search for a rule.

A new system of rule numbering has been devised, so that each chapter starts a new sequence of numbers from "1." Thus the rules are cited with the chapter number, for example, "21.23C" as the citation for subrule C of rule 23 in chapter 21. Chapters 1-13 make up Part I and chapters 21-26, Part II. The numbers 14-20 have been omitted to provide room for rule expansion (for instance, another chapter for some new form of nonbook material).

The spelling of words used in the rules is based on the authority of *Webster's New International Dictionary*. This dictionary was consulted by the editors particularly when there are different American and British spellings for a word. If *Webster's* shows the American spelling alone, without giving the British spelling as an alternative (for example, "color," as opposed to "color, or colour"), then the American spelling was selected. If the British spelling is given as an alternative, however, (for example, "catalogue") then it was selected. Other British usages have been selected in a few cases (for example, "full stop" for "period"), but in other cases it is the British cataloger who will see something unaccustomed (for example, the American "membership in," rather than the British phrase "membership of").

The number of options in AACR 1 and AACR 2 is approximately the same, but those in AACR 2 call attention to themselves most effectively by means of the phrases "Optional addition" or "Alternative rule," which precede the statement of the rule. If a provision within a rule is optional, then the appropriate sentence begins "Optionally, . . ." These devices make it possible for all directions to the cataloger to be written in the imperative mood.

In general, personal pronouns are avoided in the wording of the rules. Wherever necessary, "he or she" has been used, rather than "he." Readily apparent is an increase in the number of examples representing

women. An attempt at avoiding another kind of discrimination was made, in that more examples of nonbook materials are present.

One may notice the greater number of examples in AACR 2 over what appeared in AACR 1. In view of this fact, one statement from the "General Introduction" to AACR 2 will need to be emphasized often. As a start, it is quoted here in full: "Neither the examples nor the form in which they are presented should be taken as instructions unless the accompanying text specifically states that they should."

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

The general chapter presents provisions which apply to all media. For example, rule 1.4B deals with place of publication, distribution, and so on, and all subsequent chapters refer the reader to that rule for instruction in dealing with this data element. Where types of material demand specific treatment of a certain element, however, the general chapter provides only brief guidance, and the user of the rules must refer to the specific chapters for more substantial direction. Thus, the chapters in Part I can be used alone or in combination with each other–although it is hoped that the majority of problems will be solved by a single reference to a single rule once the cataloger has studied Part I comprehensively. When the cataloger must use both the general chapter and the chapter on a particular kind of material, the rule numbering provides some mnemonic help. For example, rule 1.5 indicates the type of information found in the physical description area; detailed guidance on the physical description of sound recordings will be found in rule 6.5, on the physical description of motion pictures and videorecordings in rule 7.5, and so forth. Each rule number consists of the number of the chapter followed by the number of the area (for example, the imprint) within the description; in general the first (lettered) subdivision of each area denotes the element (for example, the place of publication).

A fundamental principle to be followed in using Part I is that the description of the physical item should be developed according to the rules of the chapter dealing with the class of materials to which the item belongs, not an earlier manifestation in a different class. For example, under AACR 2, a microform version of a printed monograph will be described as a microform, with any additional information about the printed monograph given in the note area.

One of the most significant improvements in Part I is the reduction in the number of situations for which the AACR legislates with regard to bibliographic description. For example, users of AACR 1 will note the absence of specific rules to cover such phenomena as complicated pagination or unusual features of oriental imprints. In addition, the wording of notes is not prescriptive, and any wording may be chosen provided that it meets the general requirements of brevity and clarity. This lack of highly specific instruction is a point which may surprise some catalogers. All must realize, however, that AACR 2 deliberately gives catalogers greater freedom to exercise judgment and interpretation than has been the case with AACR 1. Such judgment and interpretation, according to these rules, may be based on the requirements of a particular catalog or upon the anticipated use of the items being cataloged. To quote from the "General Introduction," "The need for judgement is indicated in these rules by words and phrases such as 'if appropriate,' 'important,' and 'if necessary.' These indicate a recognition of the fact that uniform legislation for all types and sizes of catalogues is neither possible nor desirable, and encourages the application of individual judgement based on specific local knowledge." The increased freedom is partly constrained by the requirements of ISBD; and, of course, wherever the Library of Congress (as any other library) has a need for consistent practice, this will be precisely indicated in ancillary documentation.

Among the innovations of AACR 2 is a section on "levels of detail in the description" which differentiates between and establishes the requirements of a minimum, standard, and full description; the differentiation, also intended to permit libraries greater flexibility in their cataloging policies, rests on the premise that the amount of detail for a description should be relevant to the purpose of the catalog for which the entry is constructed. Libraries are authorized to use the three levels of description either by choosing a level of description for all items cataloged in that library or by drawing up guidelines for the use of all three levels in one catalog depending on the type of item being described. AACR 2 does recommend that each record in a machine system carry an indication of the level at which the item has been described.

Another pervasive feature of Part I that has already been suggested but merits an explicit statement is the ISBD framework. The general chapter (Chapter 1) contains provisions for the arrangement and punctuation of bibliographic data elements that are derived

from the ISBD(G) (the general ISBD developed for AACR 2 and for continuing work on specialized ISBDs). These ISBD provisions are followed throughout the rules for all types of materials, whether they are serial or monographic, or whether they are book or nonbook.

A list of some of the specific new features of the rules for description follows:

(1) An alternative title is now recorded as part of the title proper. The revised Chapter 6 of AACR 1 provided that an alternative title be recorded after the title proper (i.e., not as part of the title proper).

(2) The terms presently called "medium designators" (e.g., "motion picture") are called "general material designations" in AACR 2. Part I provides a comprehensive list of these GMDs, including terms for any type of books or nonbook material. Their use, however, is optional in that none, some, or all may be included in the bibliographic description according to the policy of the cataloging agency. When used, AACR 2 places them after the title proper, i.e., before subtitle, etc. AACR 1 only allowed "medium designators" for certain types of nonbook material, and placed them following all title information, including subtitle, etc.

(3) The full address of a publisher, including street address and zip code, may be included in the imprint for other than major trade publishers. It is usually the smaller publishers whose items lack an ISBN, and in such cases both acquisition and reference librarians have made convincing arguments for the inclusion of the full address.

(4) If the place of publication (i.e., city or town) is unknown, but the country, state, province, etc., are known, this larger place may be given in the imprint. In such cases, the present (AACR 1) practice is to use "s.l." Giving at least the country, state, etc., thus will provide important information that formerly could not be transcribed.

(5) The printer may be recorded in addition to the publisher. In certain cases of problematic imprints, even catalogers not specializing in rare materials have been troubled by the loss of information about those printers that seem as important as the publishing entity. The possibility of including this extra information when significant represents a definite advantage.

(6) A subseries is recorded within the same set of parentheses as the main series, whether or not the subseries has a dependent title.

(7) In recording the series, the space-hypen-space convention together with the generic title concept (features of the revised Chapter 6, AACR 1) is no longer present in the rules. Statements of responsibility, if recorded after the series title, will be introduced by a space-slash-space. Under AACR 2, it will also be simpler for catalogers working with both series and monographs to follow a single practice in relation to statements of responsibility.

(8) A plus sign (+) instead of the ampersand (&) will introduce the statement of accompanying material that follows the physical description.

(9) The description of serials under AACR 2 will show the following significant departures from AACR 1:

(a) The first issue, rather than the latest issue, will be the basis for the catalog entry.

(b) The ellipsis (. . .) will be used when holdings dates or numbering statements are omitted from within a title.

(c) A statement of responsibility will be transcribed whenever there is one, not limited to cases of generic titles.

(d) The statement of a beginning date will include the exact designation of the issue (internal numbering is no longer excluded), e.g., "v. 1, no. 1-" not "v. 1"

(e) A publication date will always be recorded, even when it coincides with the date recorded as the chronological coverage.

(f) In making notes to link a succession of titles, "Continues . . ." and "Continued by . . ." are used for cases both of different and continuous numbering.

(g) ISBD punctuation and arrangement of data elements are applied to all of the description.

(10) In providing for the description of motion pictures and videorecordings, AACR 2 allows persons such as producers, directors, animators, etc., to appear in the title and statement of responsibility area. Under AACR 1, such credits were normally given in notes.

(11) Chapter 10 of AACR 2 covers the bibliographic description of sculptures and other three-dimensional art works, machines, and clothing. AACR 1 included no provisions for these materials.

(12) In providing for the description of sound recordings, AACR 2 calls for a "publication, distribution, etc., area," which means place, publisher, etc., and date. This brings the description of sound recordings in line with that for other materials. AACR 1 includes a very special provision for sound recordings in lieu of an imprint-like area: the label number designation. Under AACR 2, label name and number will be recorded in a note.

(13) Early printed books other than incunabula are specially treated for the first time in the rules. The printed monographs chapter includes a section of rules applicable to pre-1821 imprints as well as to incunabula.

(14) In the transcription and punctuation of the titles of music publications, key, medium, etc., will be treated in two ways. If the beginning of the title proper is a generic term, these data elements will be treated as part of the title proper, e.g. "Symphony no. 3, A major, op. 56." If the beginning of the title proper is not a generic term, these data elements will be treated as other title information: e.g., "Easter fresco: for soprano, flute, horn, harp, and piano." Library of Congress practice after the introduction of the revised Chapter 6 (AACR 1) was to record these elements as other title information in all cases, e.g., "Symphony: no. 3, A major, op. 56."

(15) If a plate number appears on an item of published music, it will be recorded in the note area. Under AACR 1 a plate or publisher's number was given in the imprint following a supplied date "for music which does not bear a publication, printing, or copyright date."

(16) The scope of the chapter for cartographic material has been expanded to include additional types of such materials not covered by earlier rules, including block diagrams, sections, and aerial photographs. Terms identifying the specific types of cartographic materials in the physical description area have been greatly expanded. AACR 1 limited the terms in the collation to "map," "relief model," "globe," and "celestial globe."

When the title information transcribed for a cartographic item does not include an indication of the geographic area covered by the item, such an indication may be added as, e.g., "Vegetation: [in Botswana]." AACR 1 provided that this information be recorded in a note instead.

A new area, called "Mathematical data area," has been added to the description of cartographic material. Scale and projection statements, and, optionally, statements of coordinates and equinox are recorded in the new area, which is placed in the description between the edition area and the imprint area, e.g., "Bartholomew one inch map of the Lake District.–Rev.–Scale 1:63,360 . . . "

CHOICE OF ACCESS POINTS (MAIN AND ADDED ENTRIES)

Chapter 21, "Choice of Access Points," is the first chapter of Part II of AACR 2. It begins with basic rules of entry under personal authors, corporate bodies, and titles. From there it progresses to works of mixed responsibility, which are divided into two categories: (1) works that are modifications of texts, including illustrated texts, revisions of texts, texts published with commentaries, translations, and texts published with biographical or critical materials; and (2) modifications of other works, including art works, musical works, and sound recordings. Next are presented rules for mixed responsibility for new works, then the rules for related works followed by the rules for added entries. The chapter concludes with special rules for certain legal and religious publications.

Access points chosen under AACR 2 will exhibit a number of different features. A list of the most significant of those which are changed or new follows:

(1) There will be many fewer main entries under corporate bodies. Main entry under a corporate body is no longer equated with an idea of "authorship." Instead, the AACR 2 rule allows entry under a corporate body only if the work falls into one of the following categories, which apply equally to serials and to monographs since there is no special rule for the main entry of serials:

(a) administrative works, e.g., annual reports:

(b) legal works, e.g., laws, treaties;

(c) reports of the collective thought of a body, e.g., reports of committees;

(d) reports of the proceedings of a conference, exhibition, or similar event; and reports of the investigations, etc., of an expedition–provided that the conference, expedition, or event is prominently named in the item; and,

(e) sound recordings, films, and videorecordings when the body in question is a performing group that has been responsible for more than performance.

These categories have the advantage of limiting corporate main entries to relatively clear-cut cases. This will solve the long-standing difficulties with varying interpretations of rule 17 in AACR 1. Nothing in the way of access, however, will be lost by the change, since any corporate body formerly used as main entry would now appear as an added entry.

(2) Most legal works will continue to be entered under the jurisdiction, just as before. There will be no form subheading added after the jurisdiction's name, however. Thus, the simple heading "United States" will replace all of the following AACR 1 headings:

United States. Laws, statutes, etc.
United States. Constitution.
United States. Treaties, etc.

The AACR 2 rules for uniform titles, however, will include provisions that partly preserve the collecting function performed by these form subheadings. Items that contain collections will be assigned the uniform title "Laws, etc." Thus, the former entry

United States. Laws, statutes, etc.
United States code

will become

United States.
[Laws, etc.]
United States code

An individual enactment or a subject compilation, however, will not be "collected" in this way. Thus the former entries

New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc.
Copyright act 1962

and California. Laws, statutes, etc.
West's California agricultural code

will become

New Zealand.
Copyright act 1962

and California.
West's California agricultural code

For treaties, the phase "Treaties, etc." will be used as the beginning of a uniform title in all cases of entry under jurisdiction. The criterion for choice of which jurisdiction to enter under is based on alphabetical order rather than AACR 1's preference for the home country.

Thus, the former entry

United States. Treaties, etc. Burma, June 24, 1959.
Special economic assistance . . .

will become

Burma.
[Treaties, etc. United States, 1959 June 24]
Special economic assistance. . .

with an added entry under United States.

The abolition of form subheadings has been urged for a long time by those who do not favor artificial headings which are imperfectly understood by the general library patron. The new edition of AACR finally sanctions this opinion.

(3) Administrative regulations of countries such as the United Kingdom or Canada will be entered under jurisdiction just as laws are, instead of under the promulgating agency. (These countries are the ones that treat regulations as laws.) Administrative regulations of other countries such as the United States will be entered under the promulgating agency. This change responds to long-standing complaints by law librarians and others about AACR's not recognizing that in some jurisdictions, administrative regulations are considered laws.

(4) Theological creeds, confessions of faith, etc., will be entered under the denominational body with which the edition being cataloged is associated. For example, the catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines is published as "The Assembly's Shorter catechism as used in the Presbyterian Church in the United States." This edition will be entered under the heading for the church. AACR 1 provided for entry under title instead.

(5) Court reports will be entered under the reporter when they are ascribed to a reporter and citation under reporter's name is accepted legal practice in the particular country, such as in the United Kingdom. Again this change yields a heading which most readers would have in mind when searching for the material.

(6) Liturgical works will be entered under the heading for the particular church. The difference here is that AACR 1 provided for the use of the form subheading "Liturgy and ritual" to be used after the church's name. (See comments above under paragraph 2 concerning the abandonment of form subheadings.)

(7) Jewish liturgical texts will be entered under their titles. This will mean abandoning the invented heading "Jews," one of the artificial headings left over from pre-AACR rules. (Collective subject entries will bring together the various texts scattered by being entered under title.)

(8) Sound recordings that contain collections of works by different persons will be entered under the principal performer, if any. AACR 1 treated collections of sound recordings as any other collection: entry under title for those with a collective title; entry under heading appropriate to the first work in the absence of a collective title (or multiple entries, one for each of the works contained). One of the

most widely supported changes in AACR 2 is this one. Both people interested in "classical" music and those interested in other forms have felt that the best "handle" for many collections found on sound recordings is the performer. Title entries under "Charlie Byrd swings downtown" or under "Montserrat Caballe sings zarzuela arias" seem inappropriate when the library user's first search would normally be under "Byrd" and "Caballe."

(9) Related works (continuations, supplements, indexes, concordances, choreographies, etc.) will be entered under their own headings rather than the headings appropriate to the "main" works to which they are related. AACR 1 entered related works with independent titles under their own headings also, but not works with dependent titles: these were entered under the heading for the "main" work. (AACR 2 will not cause a new practice for those who follow the Library of Congress, since the Library made this change some time ago under AACR 1, due to the abandonment of the dash-entry technique.)

For added entries, there are two features of AACR 2 which merit attention. The first relates to those terms that have traditionally been used after a person or body's name to indicate the function performed in relation to the work. Use of the following such terms is optional under AACR 2: "comp." (compiler), "ed." (editor), "ill." (illustrator), "tr." (translator). Also optional are the ones used for special materials, such as "defendant," "arr." (arranger). The designation "joint author" is not offered even as an option. During the application of AACR 1, the Library of Congress eventually abandoned the designations "ed.," "comp.," "ill.," and "tr.," while retaining "joint author" and the special designations for legal materials ("defendant," etc.), music ("arr."), and early academic disputations ("praeses," etc.) For main entry headings AACR 2 provides no designations at all; this may be contrasted with the use of "comp." in main entry headings until 1975 when rules 3-5 in AACR 1 were extensively revised.

The other very significant feature of AACR 2 in relation to added entries is that the rules have been measurably liberalized to increase retrievability in the catalog. Some examples of this feature follow:

(1) Access may be provided to corporate bodies which act as publishers if their responsibility *seems* to extend beyond that of publication.

(2) Translators are accorded added entries whenever the work cataloged is a translation in verse, the translation is deemed to be important in its own right, the work has been translated into the same language more than once, or the wording of the chief source of information suggests that the translator is the author.

(3) Added entries are made for editors and compilers of monographic works whenever they are prominently named in the items being cataloged. (An added entry is made for the editor of a serial "only in the rare instance when a serial is likely to be known by the editor's name.") (4) Added entries will be

(4) Added entries will be made for titles proper more often than AACR 1 allowed. For example, added entries will be made for common titles such as "Memoirs," "Letters," and for long, nondistinctive titles (even if the main entry is a person). Above and beyond these changes and others, one provision of the general rule allows cataloging agencies complete freedom to provide added entries that are not required by the rule whenever this is judged desirable as a matter of local policy.

FORM OF HEADINGS: GENERAL STATEMENT

When considering the effect of AACR 2 on the form that headings for persons, corporate bodies, and uniform titles will take, it is necessary also to be aware that the Library of Congress will abandon not only many of the headings created under AACR 1, but also many headings based on pre-AACR 1 rules. Thus when new bibliographic records begin to appear following Day 1 (January 1981), many older headings will be presented in a new form, and some of these new forms will result from differences between AACR 2 and pre-AACR 1 rules, rather than differences between AACR 1 and AACR 2.

FORM OF HEADINGS: PERSONAL NAMES

In deciding on choice and form of headings for personal names, the authors of AACR 2 had to answer two major questions, and in settling both, they had to confront position statements that reflected fundamentally different philosophies.

The first of these questions was: What are the requirements of personal name headings in respect to their fullness? To this query, two diametrically opposed answers were given. The first advanced the view that the fullest form of name known should be chosen for headings in order to maintain the integrity of existing large catalogs and to promote international exchange of bibliographic data. The second rested on the premise that, as a finding list for the user rather than a bibliographical dictionary, the catalog should feature name entries in forms most likely to be known to the user—which necessarily would be

forms most commonly appearing in a highlighted position on the item to be cataloged (for example, the title page of a book). The latter position agrees with the Paris Principles and was accepted. Therefore AACR 2 requires the use of the form most commonly found. If no form predominates, the latest form is used. If in doubt as to what form to use, the cataloger chooses the fullest form.

At the same time, some of the author organizations felt that information about the full name in catalog records would serve the catalog user as a means of identifying entries and also reduce the need for revision of headings in order to resolve conflicts. Ultimately, a compromise was developed that provides for the fully spelled out form as a parenthetical addition in the heading if it is needed to differentiate names and permits such an addition in other cases if the cataloging agency desires it. Consistent with this approach is a provision in AACR 2 that prescribes main entry heading under initials or numerals whenever authors have preferred to represent themselves through these devices and are rarely or never identified by their real or full names. Also along this line, AACR 2 requires entry under words or phrases in the case of works where the only indication of authorship is the appearance of such words or phrases in the chief source of information and the real name of the author is unknown (as opposed to entering under title).

The second of the major questions concerning choice and form of personal name headings was: Should the heading for an author who produces works under more than one name be the name by which the author is commonly identified, the author's real name, or should there be multiple headings representing the author's various names as they appear highlighted in works? (The last mentioned solution can be found in AACR 1 as an alternative rule.) The winning point of view was that entry should be under the form highlighted in the item in order to have conformity with the Paris Principles and with the concept that authors are best entered under names by which they are identified in their works. Thus AACR 2 requires entry under the predominant form if there is one, otherwise under the name as it appears in the work. Thus, an author who uses more than one name and is not predominantly known by any one name will be represented in the catalog under multiple headings.

Following is a list of some of the most significant features of personal name headings created under AACR 2:

(1) As suggested above, authors who shorten their names by representing some parts with initials will be entered under this form, and when necessary the names for which the initials stand will be added within parentheses at the end of the heading. For example, an author who writes under the name "P. D. James" but is established with the full forenames added to the name would appear as "James, P. D. (Philip Daniel)". If dates are also added to the name, they will appear after the parenthetical addition: "James, P. D. (Philip Daniel), 1939- ."

(2) Titles of nobility will be included in the heading only if they appear commonly in association with the name. (AACR 1 provided for the inclusion of the title of nobility in all cases.)

(3) As mentioned above, multiple headings will be used for an author who uses multiple names, if he or she uses no one form predominantly.

(4) Nonroman names will be entered under the systematically romanized form, with few exceptions (principally for people whose names can be found well-established in English-language reference sources). (AACR 1 allowed many exceptions to the policy of using systematic romanization.)

(5) If a person's name is written in the Cyrillic alphabet and can be found well-established in English-language reference sources, he or she will be entered under the "English" form, rather than under the systematically romanized form, e.g., "Yevtushenko" instead of "Evtushenko." AACR 1 allowed only the systematically romanized form for Cyrillic names, although for any other nonroman language category, persons well-established in English-language reference sources were entered under the "English" forms. Now Cyrillic authors may also be treated in this way, resulting in sought headings rather than obscure ones (in comparison) derived from romanization schemes.

(6) Flourished ("fl.") dates will not be used for 20th-century authors. This change means that conflicts will not be resolved by inventing dates such as "fl. 1975- ," which are derived from publication dates of the author's works. Thus, whenever a conflict cannot be resolved by adding dates or fuller forms of name, a single heading will be used for more than one person. The artificial "fl." dates used under AACR 1 caused a great deal of trouble: they "look" anomalous ("fl. 1977-"); and they can easily become discordant with the facts (e.g., an author is established with the date "fl. 1977-" as derived from two works, one published in 1977, the other in 1978; then an item by the same author is received although it was published in the sixties).

FORM OF HEADINGS: CORPORATE NAMES

AACR 2 continues to manifest a preference for rules that enter a corporate body directly under its own name, although it is also true that there are provisions causing many subordinate bodies to be entered under jurisdiction or under the name of a larger body. The authors of AACR 2 attempted to make the entry of government agencies conform more closely to the entry of other corporate bodies, even if it did not prove possible to frame a single set of rules to comprehend them both. Also, the cataloger will find that special rules have been eliminated whenever feasible and that others have been relocated when they are required in proximity to the general rules they modify.

Despite the differences in organization, the chapter in AACR 2 on corporate names produces headings that often are remarkably similar to those formulated under AACR 1. To this generalization there are some noteworthy exceptions:

(1) AACR 2 has discarded any provision in previous rules that would invert, amplify, or otherwise modify corporate names containing numerals, initials of forenames, or foreign abbreviations, for example:

A. K. Smiley Public Library
not Smiley (A. K.) Public Library

St. Annen-Museum
not Sankt Annen-Museum

3 October-Vereeniging
not Drie October-Vereeniging

Breitkopf & Härtel
not Breitkopf und Härtel

(2) AACR 2 provides for a pattern of standardized punctuation to set off qualifiers added after corporate names; all such additions are enclosed by parentheses, and multiple qualifiers within parentheses are separated by colons, for example:

Newman Club (Brooklyn College)
not Newman Club, Brooklyn College

Catholic Church. Pope (1963-1978: Paul VI)
not Catholic Church. Pope, 1963-1978 (Paul VI)

(3) Initial articles will be omitted unless required for grammatical reasons. (AACR 1 asked that the article be retained not only for reasons of grammar but also for reasons of "clarity"), for example:

Club (London)
not The Club (London)

(4) Headings for meetings will be qualified by the addition of number (if any), date, and place, in this order, e.g., "Louisiana Cancer Conference (2nd: 1958: New Orleans)," not "Louisiana Cancer Conference, 2d, New Orleans, 1958," as would result from AACR 1.

FORM OF HEADINGS: GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

A list of the most significant features of the AACR 2 rules for geographic names follows:

(1) All additions made by the cataloger to the geographic name are placed within parentheses. Under AACR 1, the first addition (country, state, etc.) was made following a comma; subsequent additions (names of places smaller than the country, state, etc.) were placed within parentheses at the end. One frequently voiced complaint by catalogers concerning AACR 1 has been the varying mixture of commas and parentheses used as qualifier signals.

(2) The states of Australia are treated like the states of the U.S., the provinces of Canada, etc., in that they can now be used as "primary" qualifiers, instead of the name of the country; e.g., "Newcastle (N.S.W.)," instead of "Newcastle (Australia)." AACR 1 did not treat Australia as one of the special group of countries for which province, state, etc., was the primary qualifier rather than the country name.

(3) The abbreviations "Eng.," "Ire.," "Scot.," "Ger.," etc., have been abandoned in favor of the written-out forms of these names, since these abbreviations are not familiar to catalog users in many English-speaking countries outside North America.

(4) Names of places in England, Wales, or the Republic of Ireland are qualified by the name of the county. Names of places in Scotland are qualified by the name of the region. Names of places in Northern Ireland are qualified by "Northern Ireland." AACR 1 used "Eng.," "Wales," "Ire.," and "Scot." with "Ire." being used for both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The benefits of this change will not be as apparent to Americans as to Britishers. To citizens of the United Kingdom, names of counties are of as much primary significance as the U.S. states are to Americans.

(5) Many famous city names, which formerly

appeared as headings without the name of the country, will now show the country name, e.g., "London (England)," "Rome (Italy)," "Paris (France)." (This is actually a difference between the ALA rules and AACR 2.)

FORM OF HEADINGS: UNIFORM TITLES

A list of the significant features of the AACR 2 provisions for uniform titles follows:

(1) For parts of works other than sacred scriptures and music, AACR 2 provides for an independent uniform title whenever the part has a title of its own, for example,

Chaucer, Geoffrey, d. 1400.
[The knight's tale]

AACR 1 provided basically for entry of the part title subordinate to the title of the whole work, for example,

Chaucer, Geoffrey, d. 1400.
[Canterbury tales. The knight's tale]

There were a number of exceptions made, however, to this basic provision, so that even under AACR 1 a number of part titles were independently entered.

(2) AACR 2 prescribes "Selections" as the collective title for items consisting of three or more works, thus making no distinction between items containing three or more works and those containing only extracts, quotations, etc., from various works. AACR 1 distinguished between the two by using "Selected works" for the former and "Selections" for the latter. Also, AACR 1 was much more restrictive about the use of either term, making it depend on a prior use of "Works" in a file or on extensive publication of such collections by a particular author.

(3) AACR 2 uses the collective uniform title "Laws, etc." for complete or partial collections of legislative enactments other than compilations on a particular subject, for example,

Boston (Mass.)
[Laws, etc.]
The revised ordinances of 1961 of the city of Boston . . .

If a subject compilation has a citation title, that is used, for example,

California.
[Agricultural code]
West's California agricultural code . . .

For all items that contain a single enactment, the uniform title is not "Laws, etc.," but the uniform title of that particular enactment, for example,

New Zealand.
[Copyright act 1962]

Legal materials are still grouped at a primary level because they are still entered under the jurisdiction governed by them (as in AACR 1). Within the file under jurisdiction, there is a grouping effect for collections and a scattering effect for other material. According to AACR 1, all these materials were grouped under the form subheading "Laws, statutes, etc."

(4) According to AACR 2, single treaties with no more than three parties are assigned a uniform title beginning "Treaties, etc." If there is only one party on the side other than the one used as main entry jurisdiction, then that party is named after the opening phrase. For single treaties the date of signing is added, either directly after "Treaties, etc.," or at the end after the name of the single party on the other side. Dates are expressed in AACR 2 in the form "1932 Oct. 12"; AACR 1 used the form "Oct. 12, 1932." In AACR 1 the "Treaties, etc.," phrase together with any party names and dates was a form subheading instead of the opening of the uniform title. Once this shift from subheading to uniform title is made, however, there is little substantial difference between the results of applying AACR 1 and AACR 2.

(5) For music titles consisting solely of the name of one type of composition, AACR 2 provides that the name be always given in the plural in the uniform title, e.g., "Sonatas," "Divertimenti." AACR 1 called for a mixture of the plural (in the case of a set) and the singular, thus creating the complex problem of interfiling the two.

(6) In the AACR 2 examples illustrating instrument statements added to music uniform titles, numerals are placed within parentheses after an instrument name, e.g., "pianos (2)." AACR 1 expressed the numeral before the instrument name (e.g., "2 pianos").

(7) According to AACR 2, concertos for solo instrument or instruments with accompanying

ensemble will always have the name of the accompanying ensemble included in the uniform title. AACR 1 called for the inclusion of the accompanying ensemble only if it is other than an orchestra.

(8) According to AACR 2, a collection containing selections of various types of compositions from a composer's complete works will be designated in the uniform title as "Selections." AACR 1 prescribed the uniform title "Works. Selections."

(9) According to AACR 2, the following uniform titles are used for special collections derived from a composer's complete works:

Chamber music
Choral music
Instrumental music
Vocal music
Orchestra music
Piano music
Piano music. Selections

AACR 1 provided instead the following uniform titles:

Works, chamber music
Works, chorus
Works, instrumental
Works, vocal
Works, orchestra
Works, piano
Works, piano. Selections

SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCES ON AACR 2

Three of the significant forces influencing the provisions of AACR 2 merit particular notice: (1) international considerations, (2) developments in the machine processing of bibliographic records, and (3) the Paris Principles.

The main feature demonstrating an attention to international considerations is the stress on systematic rather than "found" romanizations. (A systematic romanization is one formulated by the cataloger using a standard romanization table; a "found" romanization is one that the cataloger discovers already formulated in the item being cataloged, in a reference work, in information supplied by author or publisher, and so forth). Consequently, there will be a discernible increase of systematically romanized headings produced according to the provisions of AACR 2. This will be true even in cases of those libraries that elect to follow the alternative rules permitting some use of "found" romanizations.

Other aspects of AACR 2 that reflect efforts to provide for international interests include (1) the absence of any reference to particular national library practices in relationship to the rules, (2) an increased representation of foreign languages among the examples to illustrate application of the rules, (3) indication of the IFLA publication *Names of Persons* as a source of information about names not treated by the rules, (4) authorization for a cataloging agency that uses a language other than English to substitute this language throughout the rules whenever preference for an English form of name appears, and (5) authorization to substitute any standard romanization table prevailing in the country of the cataloging agency if the ALA/LC romanization tables are not widely used there.

In addition to providing for international interests, AACR 2 was intended to "take particular account of developments in the machine processing of bibliographic records." Thus the revised rules accommodate the requirements of machine-manipulation of bibliographic records—except when such a requirement conflicts with a bibliographic or linguistic requirement. In order to facilitate both machine and manual arrangement of headings and bibliographic records, AACR 2 also promotes the principle of "file as is"—that is, filing on elements in exactly the form and order in which they appear—whenever the rules provide an opportunity to do so. Some illustration of the ways in which AACR 2 has met the needs of machine processing follow:

(1) The provision for recording the title proper directs the cataloger to record separate letters or initials appearing in titles with or without periods, exactly as they appear. If, however, such letters or initials have periods between them, they are recorded without any internal spaces. This provision should facilitate retrieval by bibliographic titles in automated systems.

(2) In formulating corporate headings, the cataloger is directed to omit or include any periods when the name consists of or contains initials, and not to leave spaces between periods whenever they are present.

(3) For initial articles in the names of corporate bodies and for the additions made to headings for meetings, the rules also reflect a concern for machine manipulation of bibliographic data.

(4) An integrated and standardized framework for the systematic bibliographic description of all library materials is represented in Part I of AACR 2.

AACR 2 is generally consonant with the Paris

Principles. Allowing for the ambiguity of articles 9.11 and 9.12 of the Paris Principles, the approach to main entry headings involving corporate bodies does not depart significantly from the Paris agreement, even though "corporate authorship" as such is not a feature of AACR 2. By giving up the provisions of the existing separate rule for main entry of serial publications, and by discontinuing form subheadings for liturgical works and legal publications, AACR 2 reaches a greater degree of conformity with the Paris Principles than that evident in AACR 1.

SIGNIFICANT ADVANTAGES OF AACR 2, AS SEEN BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Specific advantages represented by particular AACR 2 rules are obvious from the foregoing segments of this article. The Library of Congress wishes also to comment on the rules in certain broad contexts.

By agreeing to a common policy for the adoption and application of AACR 2, the national libraries of Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and the United States have laid the groundwork for greater cooperative cataloging. With the development of cataloging rules that are acceptable to them, these four agencies have acted to foster a substantial extension of Universal Bibliographic Control and consequently look forward to the considerable savings that will accrue to them and to the library communities that this collaboration will serve. Because AACR 2 incorporates all agreements pertaining to cataloging to date which have been realized internationally and because it anticipates much of the work now in progress (for example, that related to corporate headings), other national libraries that elect to observe IFLA standards in their cataloging will increase the possibilities for an exchange of bibliographic data and will add to the savings that usually derive from cooperative activity. The Library of Congress considers many of the cooperative activities it is now contemplating, such as its joint cataloging effort with the Government Printing Office Library, to be closely related to adoption of AACR 2. The cost savings of these cooperative enterprises are expected to involve large amounts in the long term. More important for American libraries depending on the Library of Congress, adopting the single standard represented by AACR 2 will also measurably decrease their costs in the long term.

AACR 2 provides an integrated framework for the bibliographic description and control of all library materials, including many nonbook items for which even nationally accepted standards do not currently exist. AACR 2 also brings the advantage of an international standard—the ISBD(G)—to rules now in effect for certain nonbook materials which lack provisions that would facilitate exchange to data such as prescribed punctuation. Under existing rules, furthermore, these media—including serials, cartographic materials, music, and sound recordings—appear to be treated as though they are of lesser importance than other library acquisitions. There are many benefits to technical and public service librarians as well as to catalog users that will derive from the integrated, multimedia catalog made possible under AACR 2.

Another benefit expected to follow adoption of AACR 2 concerns the user's retrieval of bibliographic information. AACR 2 has been formulated to provide headings that are more often in conformity with names as they appear in works and citations than is now the case, thereby reducing the time that users lose when they encounter cross-references rather than the catalog entries they seek. The increased convenience and time savings of accessing a data base that produces a greater number of sought headings is an advantage compounded by the total use of the catalog.

Today more than two-thirds of name headings created for the catalog are for persons. Application of AACR 2 produces personal name headings which not only correspond to forms most familiar to catalog users but also are relatively complete when they include the parenthetical additions which will also render them relatively unique. As libraries generate personal name headings under AACR 2 that are more stable than those produced under current rules, the potential for reduced expenditures for catalog maintenance becomes apparent.

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